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# MACDONALD JOURNAL

AGRICULTURE

FOOD SCIENCE

EDUCATION

JULY

1968

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PROJECT

MEET

1968-69

MACDONALD COLLEGE  
JULY 1968





THE MACDONALD LASSIE



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# MACDONALD JOURNAL

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**COVER: Big Donald, Charlottetown, P.E.I.** — The City Hall building in Charlottetown houses not only the Council Chambers but also the Fire and Police Headquarters. This bell was removed from the building tower and deposited right outside the front door of the Police offices. Yes, you guessed it, they haven't had a good night's sleep since!

(Courtesy Bank of Montreal.)

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## symptom of the 1960's



July, 1968 — a month of social disorder, unrest, demonstrations, marches and riots. It is not a very optimistic picture for what is supposed to be a civilized society. But it is a symptom of society in the 1960's.

As this is being written, massive anti-de Gaulle demonstrations have upset the political and economic systems of France. Similarly in Italy, students have expressed their concern through mass demonstrations. Closer to home, the United States society has been warned that "it will be a long hot summer" suggesting more riots and a general outward expression of inner frustrations. Here at home, there are rumours of another farmer's march to the Parliament Buildings in Quebec. Some journalists and politicians have gone as far as to predict civil disorder in Quebec similar to what has happened in France. What used to be headline news events of riots in foreign lands are now common occurrences in our own front yard.

Older people are asking why, so many people have never been so well off before. Younger people are asking why not, on the basis that governments have become so rigidly bureaucratic that the only way to achieve any social change and progress is through mass demonstrations and even civil revolt.

It seems that part of this current feeling of rebellion can be traced to a feeling of each individual that he is a member of a minority group. He is a farmer or an English-speaking person or a poor person or a person with non-white skin colour or a student. When one is a member of a minority, he feels it is necessary to

make a loud noise in order to be heard. This feeling of being a minority and a shrinking minority as is the case with Quebec farmers, forces them to be very vocal about their situation. Added to this is the realization by all farmers that for some unexplainable reason, they just don't count anymore.

While one may hope that the aspirations of such minority groups can be met in a peaceful way, there are times when the only way to get social change is through revolt. This is a manifestation of the more orderly demonstration and a technique which is being increasingly recognized by many leaders, notable among which is Saul Alinski, as the only way to change society.

If there is no other way to solve problems or no other way to realize ambitions, then farmers' marches and demonstrations may be a last resort. This we agree with. What is hoped, however, is that the government, realizing the unrest of the minority, does not produce another *hors d'oeuvre* from its financial deep-freeze in the form of an agricultural subsidy. The country cannot financially support such action. It only prolongs the agony for those farmers who are kept in business by government supports.

What is needed is a completely new look at Quebec agriculture, department by department, and its role in the economy of this decade. Royal Commissions, task forces and inquiries have been under way for the past year. All their recommendations must be made available to all the people involved. Otherwise, the demonstrations of the past will look like childplay compared to what could happen in the coming months.

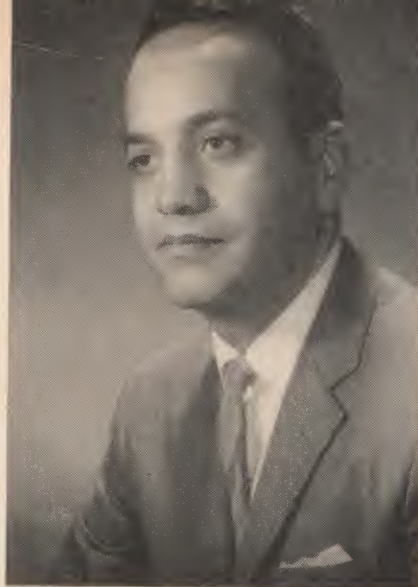
— The Editor



# project MEET

by

*Prof. Myer Horowitz,  
Faculty of Education*



The Faculty of Education at McGill University has embarked on an internship programme for the preparation of elementary school teachers. In 1968-69, Project MEET (McGill Elementary Education Teaching-Teams) will include thirty-five carefully selected university graduates who have been placed in twenty cooperating schools.<sup>1</sup> Interns participate in lectures and seminars at Macdonald College and spend three full days each week in the schools where they are supervised both by members of the school staff and by College supervisors. Each intern has been awarded a bursary of \$1500 and these awards have been financed by the cooperating school systems.

Principals of the cooperating schools have been asked to involve the intern as a member of a teaching-team. Some schools have developed teams which include a team leader and teachers from a number of grade levels as well as the intern. In other schools, where the interns have been assigned to two or more teachers of a particular grade, the team teaching or cooperative teaching patterns are evolving gradually. It was considered essential that each school be given the opportunity to develop its own way of involving interns because it was felt that an imposed structure would not necessarily result in desirable educational change.<sup>2</sup>

A number of institutions have already explored the possibilities of the internship in teacher education, thus in designing the programme for Project MEET, attention was given to the patterns at the University of Wisconsin,<sup>3</sup> Central Michigan University,<sup>4</sup> Claremont Graduate School,<sup>5</sup> Stanford University<sup>6</sup> and several universities and colleges in Oregon.<sup>7</sup> As in most other internship programmes, there are two related major objectives for Project MEET. The first is in exploring the possibilities of internship patterns of teacher educa-

tion. The second is in making some contribution to practice in the schools by encouraging curriculum development and school reorganization. Supervisors from the Faculty are concerned not only with the welfare of the intern, but also with the programme in the schools.

Project MEET has been developed on the assumption that students become teachers by being involved in teaching. It is believed that by working closely with experienced teachers, principals and college instructors, the intern will have a good opportunity to define for himself the role of teacher and to identify instructional modes which suit him. Much emphasis is placed on the two days each week which the intern spends at the College and also on the supervision he receives from College staff. Hopefully, in this way the intern benefits from interaction with both practitioners and theoreticians.

The interns, the cooperating teachers, the principals and the College instructors are observing the Project carefully during 1967-68. The main purpose of Project MEET during the first year is in clarifying the demands of the internship and teaching-teams, but experience during 1967-68 should suggest a number of hypotheses about teacher education, curriculum development and school organization. The research dimension is most important so that internship and teaching-teams can be evaluated. It is for this reason that, even at the early stages, a number of graduate students who are working towards their master's degrees are participating in supervisory, teaching and administrative roles.

Unfortunately, some of the cooperating school systems were unable to indicate until June their intention to join the Project. In a few schools, the staffs were unaware before September that an intern was assigned to the school. For the Programme to succeed, it is clearly essential that the teachers give their support. It seems wise, therefore, for the teachers and the principal of a school to request interns in the future and for representatives of the Faculty to meet with the staff of the cooperating school before the interns are assigned.

Even though every attempt has been made on the part of the Faculty to assist interns, cooperating teachers and principals in defining the new roles, we know that both the interns and the teachers would benefit from a pre-internship programme. Present plans are to sponsor, through the Summer School, a workshop on the internship and team teaching and to encourage interns, cooperating tea-

## PROJECT MEET 1968 — 1969

- number of interns will increase from 19 to 35
- number of cooperating school systems will increase from 5 to 10
- number of cooperating schools will increase from 11 to 20



chers and principals to participate.

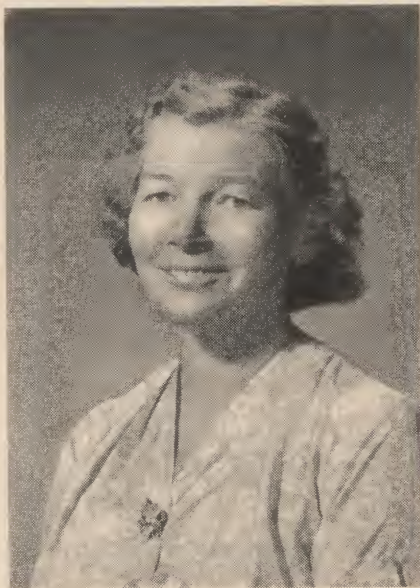
Those who are part of Project MEET are finding it a very exciting, worthwhile and demanding experience. We are recognizing obvious advantages and new difficulties from the intern's point of view. The schools are developing for each intern a programme which will be of benefit to him and to the school. Perhaps what is of particular value is that the Faculty, the schools and the teaching profession are cooperating fully. The major responsibility for programmes in teacher education is clearly that of the Faculty of Education, but Project MEET has enabled the University to involve the schools in an active and responsible way in the preparation of teachers.

### notes and references

- <sup>1</sup> The Protestant School Board of Greater Montreal, the West Island School Commission, the Macdonald Protestant Central School Board, the Pointe Claire and Beaconsfield Catholic School Commission and St. George's Independent School have cooperated with McGill University on Project MEET. One intern was placed in each of Northview, St. George's and Sunnydale Park Elementary Schools. Each of the following elementary schools received two interns: Barclay, Cedar Park, Greendale, Oakridge, St. Charles, Vivian Graham, Westminster and Westpark.
  - <sup>2</sup> In a recent article the author has developed this theme more fully. See M. Horowitz, "Educational Change: Desire and Response," *The Teachers' Magazine* 237 (1967), pp. 28-30.
  - <sup>3</sup> R. H. Anderson, "The Organization and Administration of Team Teaching," in J. T. Shaplin and H. F. Olds (eds.), *Team Teaching*, New York: Harper and Row, 1964.
  - <sup>4</sup> D. W. Brison, "Evaluation of an Award," *Phi Delta Kappan* 10 (1965), pp. 495-497.
  - <sup>5</sup> M. Bair and R. G. Woodward, *Team Teaching in Action*, Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1964.
  - <sup>6</sup> D. W. Allen, "A New Design for Teacher Education: The Teacher Intern Program at Stanford University," *The Journal of Teacher Education* 3 (1966), pp. 296-300.
  - <sup>7</sup> W. T. Ward and Joy H. Gubser, "Developing the Teaching Internship Concept in Oregon," *The Journal of Teacher Education* 3 (1964), pp. 252-261.
- Article to appear in Vol. II, No. 2 of *The McGill Journal of Education*.

## dieting at a wedding reception

Photo by Kenneth Bowe



by  
Florence A. Farmer  
School of Food Science

The wedding was over. The couple had signed the register. The witnesses were satisfied and the crowd dispersed. A few minutes later twenty-two people gathered around the table for the reception. In the group were the grandmother with partial paralysis of the facial muscles, the young sister conscientiously following a weight-reduction programme, the mother with an allergy to wheat and four teenagers with a sweet tooth and a hollow leg. The challenge the hostess faced was that of providing a luncheon which all could eat and which met the requirements of the individ-

uals. It was a delicious meal and enjoyed by all.

The special needs of the grandmother were met by providing for her, turkey cut in half-inch squares which were easy to chew. The wedding cake was made with rye flour in place of wheat so that the mother could enjoy her piece. One jellied salad was made from tomato juice, celery, gelatin and seasonings so that it could be used for the reducing diet. The tossed salad was served in a cut glass bowl but no dressing was added. Thus the sister watching her diet chose the white turkey meat, the tomato jelly and the tossed salad. The celery curls, radishes and cucumber slices were served separately. She could also enjoy those. The teenagers had no trouble filling their hollow legs.

The two-tier cake stood on a table in one corner of the room. White candles were placed at one side and a small bowl of lilacs at the other. A small silver dish with pink and white peppermints was placed nearby. The large glass punch bowl was at one end of the side board. The silver coffee pot, on a lovely old silver tray stood at the other. Between were the beautiful china cups in assorted colours and shapes.

The large dining room table was covered with a hand-embroidered organdy cloth from Pakistan. The contrast of green and pink on the white was accentuated by the pale pink sheet underlying the cloth. At one end of the table was placed a large platter of cold sliced turkey and ham. On either side were bowls of tossed salad, plates of jellied salad. French dressing, mayonnaise, sweet pickles, radishes, celery, cucumber and spring onions. At the other end was a silver entrée dish holding warm homemade rolls. Nearby was a plate of butter. The meal was served buffet style and when the meat course was finished, the children served the ice-cream and cookies while the bride cut the cake. As the departing guests thanked the hostess, each one in turn, thought of the lovely meal she had enjoyed.

It is not easy to go to a wedding reception when one is on a diet but when the hostess cooperates so thoughtfully it is a joy to be included. Many of you will be providing food for special occasions this summer. With a little imagination you can make these events really meaningful for all. In our democratic way of life it is essential that we learn to consider the individuals even when we are most concerned about the majority.



# the therapeutic dietitian of today



by  
Mrs. A. K. Maconochie,  
School of Food Science

*A dietitian is a professionally educated person who has a college degree in Home Economics or a related course and advanced education or qualifying experience in nutrition and management. Dietitians may specialize in certain broad areas of the profession. Probably the single largest area of work for the dietitian is that of therapeutic nutrition. Dietitians engaged in this work are called therapeutic dietitians and their work may include planning diets for the treatment or prevention of disease according to a physician's prescription.*

As experts in the field of diet therapy dietitians may teach medical groups or be in community agencies concerned with the home care of patients. In order to participate effectively in these areas the dietitian's training must be highly scientific, including such areas as physiology, chemistry, nutrition, biochemistry, food chemistry and dietetics.

The diseases treated by diet are constantly changing. As medical science advances some diseases formerly treated by diet, such as pernicious anemia, epilepsy and scurvy are now being cured by pills and injections. However, clinical and laboratory research is revealing entirely new areas of medicine in which diet is playing an important part.

One such area includes the diseases of metabolism such as phenylketonuria and galactosemia. Phenylketonuria (P.K.U.) is an inborn error of metabolism in which the child is not able to use the particular amino acid, phenylalanine, because of a deficiency of an enzyme called phenylalanine hydroxylase. This disease is characterized by blindness, severe mental retardation, nervous seizures and musty-smelling urine. According to the laws of inheritance when both parents are "carriers" of the abnormal recessive gene which produces phenylketonuria, 25 percent of their offspring will be normal, 50 percent will be normal but become "carriers" like their parents and 25 percent will develop symptoms of P.K.U. within six weeks after birth. A widely used diaper test determines the presence of P.K.U. in the newborn child. This test depends on the fact that a drop of ferric chloride produces a vivid green colour when it reacts with phenyl pyruvic acid, a substance found in the urine of the phenylketonuric child.

A low phenylalanine diet is the only effective treatment and this must be instituted early in the infant's life so that normal mental development may take place. Phenylalanine is difficult to restrict because it comprises four to six percent of all natural protein foods which is far in excess of that tolerated by the phenylketonuric. However, a regulated amount of phenylalanine must be left in the diet because as an essential amino acid it is necessary for growth. The diet is prepared by using a synthetic preparation of amino acids from which phenylalanine has been removed. One such product in Canada is Lofenalac. Natural protein foods are carefully added in measured quantities to provide for growth and maintenance. Whether the diet can yet but it is certain that without early

dietary treatment the brain damage is severe.

Galactosemia is a similar type of disease. In this instance the body is unable to metabolize galactose and unless the disease is recognized early, cataracts develop in the eye and mental retardation becomes apparent. Galactose is a component of milk sugar and therefore all milk and milk products must be excluded from the diet. If the diet is started within the first few weeks of life there is an excellent chance that the child will develop normally.

In place of milk a protein hydrolysate such as Nutramigen or a meat base formula is fed. These substitutes are not palatable to adults and the parents must be taught the necessity of feeding them to the galactosemic child. Labels on all prepared foods should be checked for the addition of milk products; unfortunately, not all foods are labeled.

In many areas of diet therapy the emphasis is changing from treatment to prevention. In the prevention area no diet has received more attention or has been fraught with more controversy than that for atherosclerosis. The diet modification recommended by some is one in which the type of fat used contains mainly polyunsaturated fatty acids. These include corn oil, cottonseed oil, peanut oil, safflower oil, sesame seed oil, sunflower oil and products made from these oils such as mayonnaise, French dressing and margarine. Margarine does require some special consideration since all margarines are not high in polyunsaturated fatty acids. It is suggested however, that gross changes in eating habits are not necessary for the general population and that low caloric diets resulting in weight loss to normal levels may be sufficient for the prevention and control of various cardio vascular diseases, including atherosclerosis. There still remains much research work to be done in this area in order to elucidate the role of diet in this disease.

Prevention of obesity is assuming paramount importance because of its relationship to many diseases, particularly cardio vascular disease and diabetes. The dietitian's role is to help keep the public from being exploited by "crash" diets, formula diets, mechanical devices and what have you and at the same time promote the concept of adequate nutrition, regardless of the caloric intake.

The challenge to the therapeutic dietitian is in the area of education so that people will know what are sound dietetic practices and will accept, if necessary, a diet which will eliminate or improve a diseased condition. □



# sorghum x sudan hybrids for Quebec?

*Preliminary comments*

*by*

*J. S. Bubar, N.S.A.C.*

*Truro, N.S.*

*and*

*H. Gasser, Canada*

*Dept. of Agriculture,*

*Lennoxville, Que.*

Although sorghum, sudangrass and their hybrids are not recommended for general use in Quebec, they are being grown by some farmers and they are being tested at Macdonald College and Lennoxville Research Station (see table I). These tests provide the experimental data on which recommendations are based. We have compared these new exotic hybrids with Japanese millet and oats as emergency or supplementary pastures for provision of green chop or grazing during August. Both oats and Japanese millet are equal or better than these hybrids in yield. The feeding quality of these two has not been compared here and there is some suggestion from trials in other areas that the feeding quality of the hybrids may be better than either oats or Japanese millet. In any case, the area in Quebec where these crops have much chance of proving useful is limited to the south of the Province, that is zone 1 and possibly, zones 2 and 3. Generally, therefore, we recommend hybrid corn in preference to sorghum, sudangrass and their hybrids for the production of silage to be harvested in September.

Good information on sudangrass and alternative crops was published by the late Professor L. C. Raymond in Bulletin No. 22 from Macdonald College (1948) entitled "Pastures for Quebec". Our present evaluation of

sorghum, sudangrass and their hybrids had to be done because of the number of new varieties which have been licensed in Canada and whose zones of adaption have been claimed to include the Province of Quebec. However, information which is found in the Macdonald Bulletin No. 22 is still valid.

We have decided to present information that we have obtained on sorghum, sudangrass and their hybrids for the benefit of any farmers who want to try them. The main role that we can see for them is that of a possible August supplementary pasture. We have harvested plants 36 to 51 inches tall from the end of July to the beginning of August leaving a 6-inch stubble and had them regrow between 30 to 36 inches tall again by September in trials at Macdonald College and Lennoxville Research Station. The yields in plots ranged between 2 to 4 tons/Acre of oven dry matter. The farmer who does not know whether he will need extra August pasture might plant some of this material and use it for pasture if he needs it or he can make it into silage or haylage between September 1st to 15th.

Varieties we have tested and found about equally productive are Funks 77F, mor Su, Greenlan, Sudax 11, Sordan and Trudan II. The seedbed

*Jacques Verdorick of Balcan Alfalfa Products checks a field of Sudan X Sorghum grass.*







Cutting "Sudax" for grass dehydration, Balcan Alfalfa Products, Ste. Marthe, Quebec.

has to be prepared and fertilized as for corn. Wait until the soil temperature around the seeds placed 1 to 1½ inches deep reaches between 55°F. and 65°F. (65°F. preferable) before you seed. This means that land is ready for corn planting earlier than for sorghum, sudangrass and their hybrids. If your land is not ready for seeding by June 15 in the Montreal region and June 1st in the Eastern Townships, it is better to forget about this crop and plant a high density corn or a cereal grain for pasture. Under favorable weather conditions, sorghum will yield just as much silage as high density corn or Japanese millet if sowing cannot take place earlier than late June.

Weed control is essential. This crop suffers severely from weed competition and a crop may be smothered by weeds. Chemical herbicides treatments that are satisfactory in other areas may not work under our climatic conditions; however we have used 2,4D with good success in 1966. Also, atrazine is recommended for sorghum, sudangrass and their hybrids in other parts of the country and it may work just as well in this province.

When harvesting as green chop or grazing, leave a 6- to 8-inch stubble. This is essential for regrowth since the new buds are well above ground in the lower portion of the stem. Of

course, a silage crop or a final harvest in September will be grazed or cut much closer to the ground.

There may be some feeding hazards with this crop. One is poisoning due to release of prussic acid. This will happen rarely, but after a frost and if it is short or stunted by drought plants may have a high prussic acid content. The risk lasts one or two days following a frost or after the drought period. The other hazard is nitrate poisoning, which may occur when any grass receives high rates of nitrogen fertilizer and does not

have the right conditions to use it up, as in dry weather.

Seeding rates will be about 35 pounds per acre seeded in ordinary grain drills for sorghum and the sorghum x sudan hybrids. Sundangrass and its hybrids can be seeded at lower rates since there are more seeds per pound of grain. A rate of 15 to 20 pounds per acre may be used.

These are our thoughts and suggestions about this exotic crop. We hope that with another year's results, we can be much more definite and make certain recommendations.

TABLE I  
Yields of some varieties of sorghums compared  
with Japanese millet and corn (in lb/acre)

	Macdonald (1965-66)		Lennoxville (1965-66)	
	Silage	Green chop	Silage	Green chop
Greenlan	11,159	5,968	11,276	4,585
R. P. Mor Su	10,266	6,292	9,653	4,333
Funk's 77F	9,769	5,547	11,934*	4,147
Trudan II	—	5,912	—	4,390
Trudan IV	—	5,476	—	4,511
Jacques J. Sue	10,772	6,865	—	4,843*
Sudangrass	—	—	7,484	4,731*
Japanese millet	8,267*	6,105*	11,067	5,990
Corn**	12,459	—	15,117	—

\* One year's results only

\*\* At Macdonald College, the variety of corn grown was Algonquin and, at Lennoxville, it was Pride 5 (80,000 plants per acre).



# Macdonald Reports

## Class of '68 DIPS graduate

### Last class to Graduate on the basis of the short College year.

Seventeen students took part in the graduating exercises for the Diploma Course in Agriculture on Friday, March 29.

The top awards, — the Minister of Agriculture and Colonization medals, went to the three students ranking highest in each of the three options. In Animal Science it was William Cochrane of St. Andre Avellin, Quebec; in Field Crops, John Rember of Ormstown, and in Horticulture, John Duckworth now a resident of St. Anne de Bellevue.

William Cochrane also won the Minister of Agriculture and Colonization Prize for the student making the greatest progress during the two years of the course.

Dr. Bertrand Forest, Director of Research and Education for the Quebec Department of Agriculture and Colonization presented the medals and prize.

The La Ferme Prize, offered by the editor of the well known Quebec farm magazine *La Ferme*, for the best project, was won by Christopher Judd of Shawville. The project consists of a detailed five year development plan for the home farm that projects the changes considered by the student as being necessary and feasible to meet his objective.

The Vernon E. Johnson Woodlot Awards were presented by Professor A. Jones to John Gibb of Abbotsford and William Cochrane. These students were also recipients of gifts from the Leavitt Safety Co. presented by Mr. John Parks of that Company.

The Diplomas were presented by Dr. H. G. Dion, Dean of the Faculty of Agriculture.

The graduating exercises were part of a banquet ceremony attended by the parents and close friends of the Graduating Class and staff members involved with the Diploma Course students.

All members of the graduating class were from the Province of Quebec. About half of the graduates are returning to the farm. Others are taking positions with various organizations

dealing with agricultural matters that range from Farm Credit to Meat Packing and Landscaping.

This is the last class to graduate under the five month college year program. The length of the college year for the Diploma Course will now be seven months for both First and Second years. This makes the Diploma college year the same in length as that of the degree. Graduation exercises for the 1969 Class have been slated for May 23, 1969.

## convocation 1968

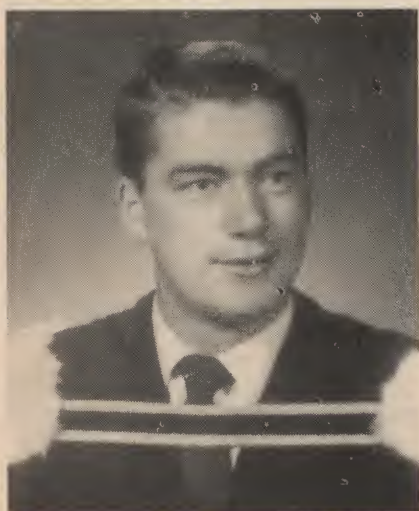
Nearly seven hundred students completed the regular courses of study in Agriculture, Food Science and Education at Macdonald College in May, 1968. Many of these returned to the University Convocation held on the McGill Campus May 31st.

Eighty-four students completed the requirements for the B.Sc. (Agr.) degree, 46 graduated from the B.Sc. (Household Science) course and 497 completed the requirements of the Faculty of Education.

*Students who completed their B.Sc. (Agr.) degrees were:—*

G. G. Archibald — Halifax, N.S.; M. H. Armstrong — Kingston, N.S.; H. H. W. Arnold — Loenen (vel) Holland; R. H. Avey — Baie d'Urfe, Que.; W. A. C. Bijvoet — The Hague, Netherlands.; G. G. T. Blanford — Renfrewshire, Scotland; Miss M. J. Bovell — Port-of-Spain, Trinidad. W. I.; A. H. Brathwaite — St. Michel, Barbados.; J. A. Breuker — Amsterdam, Holland; H. R. Briede — The Hague, Netherlands; K. R. Bruce — Pointe Claire, Que.; J. F. Burnham — Florenceville, N.B.; D. W. Cameron — Egerton, N.S.; E. A. Cavanagh — Kinburn, Ont.; J. C. L. Chen — Singapore, Malaysia; C. Chong — Kingston, Jamaica, W. I.; E.H.L. Coffin — Mont Stewart, P. E. I.; H. W. Cook — South Ohio, N.S.; G. A. Coupland — Granby, Que.; D. M. Craig — Kinburn, Ont.; L. J. Crooker — South Brookfield, N.S.; J. F. Dagenais — L'Acadie, Que.; L. E. Ells — Upper Canard, N.S.; D. L. Faulkner — Noel, N.S.; K. H. Fisher — Lachine, Que.; B. G. Fraser — Dundee, Que.; R. L. Gales — Como, Que.; R. S. Gibbon — Stewiacke, N.S.; A. P. Godfrey — New Wiltshire, P. E. I.; D. L. Godijn — Zeist, Holland; J. R. Hadley — Valois, Que.; H. R. Hallam — Franklin Center, Que.; P. A. Harris — Bear River, N.S.; R. W. Harvey — Dorval, Que.; C. V. Hiltz — Kentville, N.S.; Y. W. Ho — Hong Kong; W. G. Ingalls — Kate Vale, Que.; D. M. Jackson — North Sydney,

## Louis Bernard joins staff



*Louis Bernard*

Mr. Louis Bernard, B.Sc. (Agr.) '62 will be welcomed to Macdonald College on July 15th. He will be working with the Centre for Continuing Education as part of the expanded program of University extension.

Mr. Bernard is originally from Granby. Following graduation in Agriculture, he was employed by the Shawinigan Water and Power Company and later by Hydro-Quebec. For the past year, he has been Director of Public Relations for La Chambre du Commerce de la Province du Québec in Montreal.

It is a pleasure to welcome Mr. Bernard to the campus.



N. S.; A. P. Johnson — Bulawayo, South Rhodesia; F. W. Joyce — St. Johns, Nfld.; A. Kars — The Hague, Netherlands; D. N. Latt — Montreal, Que.; H. I. Lawson — Dorval, Que.; R. G. Leger — Oshawa, Ont.; G. Lekkerkerker — Noordeloos, Netherlands; G. E. Lemire — Montreal, Que.; D. E. Lousley — Oxford Mills, Ont.; H. M. MacDonald — Lennoxville, Que.; R. MacInnes — Westmount, Que.; J. E. Madill — Brampton, Ont.; A. N. Manson — Pointe Claire, Que.; C. E. McCloskey — Hampshire, P. E. I.; R. McGibbon — Beaconsfield, Que.; D. G. McKay — Beaconsfield, Que.; H. W. McKean — Trenton, N. S.; M. F. McLaughlin — Oromocto, N. B.; J. J. Mordell — Beaconsfield, Que.; T. J. Morris — Pointe Claire, Que.; G. W. Moss — Gambo, Nfld.; K. F. Ng Kwai Hang — Port Louis, Mauritius; R. A. Nutbrown — Brampton, Ont.; K. D. Opere — Tafo, Ghana; W. D. Parlee — Sussex, N. B.; D. V. Parrish — Toronto, Ont.; G. C. Paynter — Freetown, P. E. I.; Mrs. L. J. Ross — Pointe Claire; A. E. A. Schumacher — London, England; M. B. Scott — St. John, N. B.; F. W. Settle — Dartmouth, N. S.; S. E. C. Shumba — Mzimba, Northern Nyasaland; G. D. Spence — New Port Station, N. S.; N. E. Stewart — Fredericton, N. B.; V. M. Stuart — Albert, Ont.; J. C. Tait — St. Catharines, Ont.; S. W. Tedstone — Chateaugay, Que.; D. A. Theakston — Truro, N. S.; D. W. Thorne — Fredericton, N. B.; J. W. M. Tolhurst — Town of Mount Royal, Que.; H. R. Van Otterloo — Amsterdam, Holland; G. C. Weary — Pointe Claire, Que.; Miss C. R. West — Irishtown, N. B.; Miss M. T. Whelton — Black Rock, N. B.; L. C. White — Toronto, Ont.; D. S. Younker — North Winsloe, P. E. I.

*Students who completed their B.Sc.*

*(Household Science) were:—*

M. A. Adrian — Guelph, Ont.; P. D. Bracken — Seeley's Bay, Ont.; E. C. Bulow — Dewittville, Que.; N. D. Chapin — Toronto, Ont.; L. E. Clifton — San Fernando, Trinidad, W. I.; B. A. French — Sawyerville, Que.; M. E. Gaw — Huntingdon, Que.; J. M. Gilchrist — Upper Melbourne, Que.; Mrs. Y. J. Hanson — Kingstown, St. Vincent, W. I.; Mrs. C. C. Henry — San Juan, Trinidad, W. I.; B. M. Hopkinson — Pointe Claire, Que.; R. Hosein — St. Augustine, Trinidad, W. I.; E. A. J. Howison — Baie d'Urfe, Que.; M. R. Koshman — Ottawa, Ont.; B. J. Lacroix — St. Catharines, Ont.; H. M. Maclean — Ottawa, Ont.; M. R. MacLeod — Montague, P. E. I.; W. J. Maki — Noranda, Que.; J. Manson — Pointe

Claire, Que.; J. K. Marsh — Waterloo, Que.; N. R. Marsh — Foster, Que.; D. N. McKay — Cookstown, Ont.; M. G. Meredith — Senneville, Que.; M. L. Millard — Ottawa, Ont.; C. J. Moodie — Three Rivers, Que.; A. M. Morton — Beamsville, Ont.; K. M. Moss — Sioux Lookout, Ont.; J. A. Moynan — Magog, Que.; J. C. Neill — Pointe Claire, Que.; S. G. Petts — St. Laurent, Que.; L. M. Prophet — Pointe Claire, Que.; Mrs. N. L. Reid — Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que.; M. E. Rogers — Sweetsburg,

Que.; K. Roht — Montreal, Que.; M. M. Sadler — Plaster Rock, N. B.; C. J. Saunders — Brockville, Ont.; S. C. Saxe — Montreal, Que.; Mrs. K. J. Shaydewich — Winnipeg, Man.; R. G. Smith — Quintin, France; V. G. M. Smith — Kitchener, Ont.; Mrs. I. Springate — Montreal, Que.; M. A. Stevens — Pointe Claire, Que.; S. I. Troup — Fort Erie, Ont.; S. A. Ward — Lachine, Que.; D. E. Wilson — Pointe Claire, Que.; and H. MacD. Young — Town of Mount Royal, Que.

## OBITUARY

### Alice May Stickwood

Miss Stickwood started her professional career as a teacher, first attending the Toronto Normal School and then teaching in Ontario schools. Later she attended Teacher's College, Columbia University in New York and graduated with B.S. and M.A. degrees. She held various positions in Canada and the United States before her appointment in September 1927 to the Staff of the School of Household Science.

As a member of the Staff, Miss Stickwood lectured in Foods and Cookery, Institutional Administration and Diet Therapy. She was in charge, for many years, of the courses which constituted the dietetics option. She was responsible for planning and opening the kitchen at Glenaladale, which is the staff dining room. This was used as a practice kitchen in quantity foods by the senior students. Dietetics was her first interest, professionally, and she was an active participant in the early years of the national and local dietetic associations. From 1939-1941 she was the President of the Canadian Dietetic Association. She attended the annual conventions whenever possible and valued her membership in both the Canadian and American Associations.

Miss Stickwood was known to her many friends as a person of discriminating taste who, when given a choice, would unfailingly pick the most exquisite and beautiful item, be it dress material, household furnishings or even a Christmas card. She had an appreciation for good quality, and her knowledge of gourmet foods was encyclopedic. Of her, one could truly say, that quality counted.

After her retirement in 1959, Miss Stickwood returned to Newmarket, Ontario to her former home, where she has lived for the last nine years with her two brothers. Her brother Herbert predeceased her by a few years, her brother Albert survives.

Her many friends at MacDonald College remember her with warm affection. In recent years she has paid semi-annual or annual visits to the Montreal area and her friends looked forward to seeing her on each occasion. Although she took her work seriously and was very intense in her strivings for near



*Alice May Stickwood*

perfection in everything she did, nevertheless, she had a delightful sense of humour and loved fun. When she was relaxed and happy there was no better company than Alice Stickwood. She will be remembered at MacDonald College for her long years of devoted service, her interest in the students and their problems, her happy facility to have a good laugh and her credo, that only the best was good enough.



# THE FAMILY FARM

PUBLISHED IN THE INTERESTS OF THE FARMERS OF THE PROVINCE BY  
THE QUEBEC DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COLONIZATION

*Compiled by  
Tom Pickup  
Information Service,  
Quebec Department of  
Agriculture and Colonization*

*Photographs by  
Office du Film du Québec*

## assistance for sheep breeders



*A score of ewes grazing quietly  
with their lambs beneath the July sun  
on the farm of André Cotoir at St-  
Bruno, Témiscamingue.*

The Quebec Department of Agriculture and Colonization, through its Livestock Improvement Division, offers sheep raisers the benefits of the following assistance policies:

### aid for rearing of sheep

In order to encourage the breeding and raising of sheep along sound lines in regions which are especially suitable for them, the Department of Agriculture and Colonization offers the following assistance for the organization of:-

### centres for the rearing of half-bred sheep and centres for the production of market lambs

These centres may be organized on condition:

A - That the authorization of the Director of the Livestock Improvement Division be applied for and obtained, such application to be submitted each year before the first of July by the animal husbandry specialist of the regional agricultural office;

B - That the application be made on behalf of at least ten professional farmers within an area decided on by the animal husbandry specialist and approved by the regional agricultural coordinator, the said farmers being required:

- a) to establish sheep flocks big enough to be profitable under local conditions on their farms;
- b) to get rid of ewes which are judged to be unsuitable for breeding;
- c) to have their ewes bred by registered rams;
- d) to provide suitable buildings for their sheep;
- e) to castrate and dock their lambs when they are about fifteen days old;
- f) to treat their sheep against parasites twice a year;
- g) to follow the technical advice given to them.

A report of the results of each sheep-rearing enterprise and a financial operating statement thereof must be submitted annually to the Livestock Improvement Division at Quebec.



## financial aid

The Department will provide up to 50 ewe lambs per member at a nominal charge of \$10 a head:

- A - For the establishment of new flocks of at least 15 breeding ewes;
- B - To increase the size of a member's flock after he has kept all his approved ewe lambs.

In addition, the Department may provide each member who has bought breeding females, and according to his requirements as determined by the authorized representative, with one or two purebred rams at a nominal charge of \$15 each, on condition that:

- A - Any person entrusted with the care of a ram shall undertake to look after the animal properly and agree to exchange it for another one if necessary or advantageous;
- B - The above-mentioned nominal charge for the ram shall be paid at the same time as the charge for the females purchased.

The total payment for all the ewe-lambs and rams must be sent to the Livestock Improvement Division at Quebec before September 1st, together with the list of members.

The cost of transporting the rams and breeding ewes, as far as a central unloading point, will be paid by the Department.

## centres for the rearing of half-bred sheep

The object of these centres is to promote the rearing of half-bred ewes of uniform type to supply to centres for the production of market lambs.

The Department reserves the right to buy from members, ewe lambs (weighing 100 pounds and upwards, with good conformation and clean fleece) which it may require for breeding purposes, in accordance with Montreal market prices and weight at the local loading point.

## centres for the production of market lambs

The object of these centres is to promote the best cross-matings with a view to profitable production of market lambs.

The half-bred ewe-lambs provided by the Department must be mated with registered rams of breeds designated by the Livestock Improvement Division.

## classification of purebred sheep flocks

In order to encourage and help purebred sheep breeders to improve their breeding stock and build up larger and better-quality flocks, the Quebec Department of Agriculture and Colonization offers to inspect and classify purebred flocks.

### regulations

- 1 - Only flocks of at least 15 registered ewes, all of the same breed and at least a year old, led by a ram of the same breed classified xxx or xxxa, are eligible for classification.
- 2 - The flock must be in good health, free from internal and external parasites, and be housed in a hygienic sheep-shed.
- 3 - The owner must keep a flock book and have his sheep properly tagged or otherwise identified. He must agree to get rid of ewes which are found to be unsuitable for improving his flock and to replace them with better ewes.
- 4 - The owner must keep a record of expenses and receipts connected with his flock in the account book which will be supplied by the Department.
- 5 - Applications for classification must be submitted to the Livestock Improvement Division, Department of Agriculture and Colonization, Quebec, before the first of September so that the annual inspection can be carried out in the fall.
- 6 - Certificates of classification will be issued by the Quebec Sheep Breeders Society.

## subsidy for the purchase of purebred rams

In order to encourage breeders of purebred sheep to use better rams and to help farmers obtain good purebred rams for the purpose of improving and increasing their production of market lambs, the Department of Agriculture and Colonization offers the following subsidies for the purchase of rams classified by a specialist of the Livestock Improvement Division of the Department of Agriculture and Colonization.

The subsidy will be paid upon receipt of an application submitted on

the official form sent, together with the animal's registration certificate, to the specialist in animal husbandry of the regional agricultural office within three months of the date of purchase.

Ram lambs classified as XXX which have not been sold by September 1st of the following year must be reclassified.

A ram for whose purchase a subsidy has already been paid is not eligible for another such subsidy until two years have elapsed since the payment of the former subsidy.

## classification of purebred rams

With the object of encouraging better sheep rearing, the Department of Agriculture and Colonization offers the services of specialists of the Livestock Improvement Division to evaluate and classify purebred rams, on the following conditions:—

A - The owner must:

1. Have a healthy herd;
2. Properly identify all his lambs before the 1st of September as required by the Canadian National Live Stock Records;
3. Treat his flock against internal and external parasites every year;
4. Submit an application for classification to the Livestock Improvement Division at Quebec using the official application form.

B - 2. Ram lambs will be classified only on the farm where they were born;

2. Rams two years old or older must have been at the head of a purebred flock before they can be reclassified.

C - Classification will be based on breed characteristics, type, conformation, normal growth and development, state of health, etc. Rams meeting the requirements in these respects will be tattooed in the left ear at the time of classification, as follows:

XX - Ram recommended for a flock of grade sheep.

XXX - Ram recommended for a flock of purebred sheep.

XXXXA - Elite ram, one year old or older, whose progeny (at least 8 of the current year's lamb crop) have been inspected and rated very good by the classifier.

These regulations will remain in force until further notice.

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture and Colonization  
ROMEO LALANDE

### Scale of subsidies

	Class	Subsidy	From flocks graded A or B
Ram lambs	XX	\$	\$ 5
Ram lambs	XXX	10	12
Rams one year old or older	XXX	12	20
Rams one year old or older	XXXXA	15	25



## agricultural regions

### REGION 7. Southwest of Montreal

COUNTIES: Vaudreuil-Soulanges, Huntingdon, Beauharnois, Châteauguay, Napierville, Chambly, and St-Jean.

This agricultural region is made up of seven counties in the south-west corner of Quebec, near the meeting of the Ottawa and St. Lawrence rivers. Like the neighbouring Richelieu region (number 6) Region 7 has the advantage of a climate that permits very diversified farming, including dairying and the raising of various kinds of livestock, mixed crops, and fruits and vegetables.

Napierville has more acres in potatoes than any other county in Quebec, and Huntingdon is an important apple-growing area.

### REGION 8. Ottawa region

COUNTIES: Pontiac, Gatineau, Hull, Labelle, Papineau, and Argenteuil.

In general, soils in this region are good in the valleys of the Ottawa, the Lièvre, and the Gatineau. In the northern parts near the Laurentians, the land is hilly, stony, and not easy to get at with modern implements.

There are only 1,797 commercial farms in this region. Dairying is the main source of income of most of the farmers, but some specialize in other livestock productions. There are many beef cattle in Pontiac County. Potatoes are an important cash crop in Labelle, where the storage facilities at Mont-Laurier are a considerable asset. Milk sales are particularly important in Papineau. There is also some pig raising.

### REGION 9. North-west Quebec

COUNTIES: Abitibi West, Abitibi East, Rouyn-Noranda, and Témiscamingue.

Abitibi is a clay plain which is crossed by the watershed between the area drained by the St. Lawrence and the area drained by rivers flowing in James Bay. The combination of clay soil and level land leads to drainage problems for farmers. Témiscamingue is made up of a succession of terraces with projections of bare rock.

Only 1,299 or about one third of the farms in this region were rated as commercial in 1966. Most of these commercial enterprises were classed as dairy farms. Other sources of income include pigs, beef cattle, and sheep. Small quantities of fruits and vegetables are grown.

In view of the shortness of the growing season and the nature of the soil, the most likely future for farm-

ing in this region will be one based on improved grasslands and development of livestock productions that go with them.

### REGION 10. North of Montreal

COUNTIES: Berthier, Joliette, Montcalm, Terrebonne, Deux-Montagnes, L'Assomption, and Ile-de-Montréal.

In this region, the land is good in the valleys of the Ottawa and St. Lawrence rivers but stony and difficult to work in the northern parts adjoining Abitibi-Témiscamingue.

Farming is fairly diversified in this territory. Dairy farming is the main source of income but poultrykeeping has reached a very specialized level in Joliette and Berthier. Tobacco, strawberries and potatoes are grown. In Joliette, L'Assomption and Berthier there are some 30,000 acres of organic soil whose rational use is being studied. About 3,750 of the farms are classed as commercial.

### REGION 11. St. Maurice Valley

COUNTIES: Laviolette, St. Maurice, Maskinongé, Champlain, and Trois-Rivières.

Agriculture in this region consists chiefly of dairy farming and livestock raising, 1,833 of the farms being rated as commercial. Sales of cattle, pigs and poultry products are also important sources of income. Pig raising is fairly general, turkey raising is popular in Champlain County and broiler raising in St. Maurice and Maskinongé. Forests and lumbering are important in Champlain and Laviolette. Almost every kind of soil is found, ranging from fine sand to clay loam.

### REGION 12. Saguenay-Lake St. John

COUNTIES: Roberval, Lake St. John, Chicoutimi, and Saguenay.

Want of drainage is a basic cause of infertility and limited yields of many soils in this region. There are 1,793 commercial farms or only 4 per cent of such farms in the Province. Dairy farming is the main source of income. Lake St. John cheese has earned a reputation that has been repeatedly upheld at international exhibitions.

Horticultural production is backward, supplies of all kinds of vegetables being brought into the region from elsewhere. There are a number of potato-growing centres and some poultry producers. The commercial blueberry crop contributes considerably to the local economy over the years.

Woodlots are an important feature of many of the farms and, in general, forests and forestry are important.

Administration of the Quebec Department of Agriculture and Colonization's services to farmers was recently decentralized with the setting up of 12 agricultural regions, each under a regional director or "coordinator". Regions 1 to 6 were briefly described in these pages last month. Regions 7 to 12 are outlined on this page.





*A peaceful scene on the farm of Gustave Desjardins in Terrebonne County, agricultural Region 10.*

## methods of handling eggs

New techniques in handling hatching eggs, developed at the CDA's Research Station at Kentville, Nova Scotia, indicate a three to five per cent improvement in hatchability which, at today's market prices, would be worth more than one million dollars.

The new system would produce 10 million more chicks without more eggs being incubated than at present. This gain in hatchability could result from the use of different handling and storage methods, says researcher F.G. Proudfoot.

Recent experiments with 10,000 eggs prove that eggs should be packed small end up in contrast to the old system of large end up. This is recommended for eggs held from one to 10 days prior to incubation. There is limited evidence however, that for extended storage periods, eggs should be turned the tenth and eighteenth days.

Storage temperature of 52 degrees Fahrenheit is preferable for eggs kept longer than 14 days but for a lesser period from 58 to 60 degrees seems best. At both temperatures humidity of 75 to 80 per cent is recommended.

If eggs are to be stored more than 10 days there is a definite advantage to seal them in a plastic container — such as a garbage bag used as case liner. If the holding period extends beyond 21 days they can be enclosed in a sealed, plastic film such as Cryovac. Then the pack can be flushed with purified nitrogen gas.

Using this latter method it is not unreasonable to expect 75 to 80 per cent hatchability on broiler-type eggs after 30 days in storage.

Experiments have shown that unwashed eggs with hairline-type cracked shells hatch well without special treatment. If the crack is larger, but the egg is not leaking, it can be patched with plastic adhesive tape with almost normal results.

Eggs stored more than two weeks should be warmed for 18 hours at room temperature (about 74 degrees) before being placed in incubators.

(From "This Month with CDA")



## **mastitis costly to dairy farmers**

An investigation to find out how prevalent mastitis is among cattle in Quebec has indicated that about five cows out of every 10 are affected.

At this rate, the disease could lose a dairy farmer with a herd of 20 cows between 900 and 1,200 dollars a year in loss of milk, cost of antibiotic treatments, and replacements for diseased cows.

The Province has a mastitis control programme at the farm level. The first stage of this programme is educational. It deals with prevention, including the proper use, operation and maintenance of milking machines, and rational, efficient, hygienic milking. At this stage it is stressed that so-called chronic mastitis is an insidious disease not always recognized by the

farmer and is a disease of the herd, not of individual cows.

This educational part of the programme is presented to interested farmers, mainly during one-day courses throughout the province, by Dr André Saucier and Dr. J. P. Blanchet, veterinarians, and their assistants. About 18,000 dairy farmers have already attended these courses.

The second stage of the programme, consisting of a complete system for the prevention and getting rid of mastitis, has just begun in three different regions of Quebec.

The programme is partly subsidized by the Department of Agriculture and Colonization and is aimed at the certification of herds free from bovine mastitis.

## **Laval University plans research to revitalize public markets**

An economic study of the Saint-Roch farmers' market in Quebec City is being undertaken by Professor Ferdinand Ouellet of the Agricultural Economics Department in the Faculty of Agriculture at Laval University, with a view to increasing sales of the fresh fruits and vegetables brought to the market by local farmers.

Professor Ouellet is making this study at the request of the Research Council under the jurisdiction of the Minister of Agriculture and Colonization, Mr. Clément Vincent.

Generally speaking, faced with the competition from the big food stores, public markets such as Saint-Roch, where farmers sell their produce directly to consumers, are tending to decline and disappear. But they give the farmers a chance to market their pro-

ducts without having some of the profits absorbed by middlemen. The problem is to save these markets from losing their commercial status and becoming simply folklore attractions where citizens and tourists like to rediscover the odours of the countryside and find traces of a vanishing way of life. In other words, can markets like the one at Saint-Roch be revitalized?

In seeking an answer to this question, Professor Ouellet, in collaboration with Mr. Philippe Barret, will study the economic importance of such markets, their possibilities of development, effects of competition between the stallholders, the customers' requirements, times of opening, prices, transportation problems, etc.

This study should make it possible by suitable regulation and organization to revitalize public markets like the one in Saint-Roch.

## **construction of three agricultural laboratories**

The Minister of Public Works, Mr. Armand Russell, has signed contracts on behalf of the Quebec Government for the building of three regional laboratories to be used by the Department of Agriculture and Colonization. The laboratories will be built at Alma, Sherbrooke, and Rimouski in agricultural regions 12, 5, and 1 respectively.

The laboratories are being set up in connection with the agricultural department's move to decentralize its services to farmers which was begun several weeks ago with the appointment of a regional director or "coordinator" in each of 12 agricultural regions of Quebec, as announced by the Minister of Agriculture and Colonization, Mr. Clément Vincent. Eventually, the Department plans to have a laboratory in each of the twelve regions to serve the needs of

farmers.

The contract for the building of the laboratory at Alma at a cost of \$350,674 was awarded to Roméo Fortin Inc., Alma. The \$250,277 contract to build the laboratory at Rimouski went to Construction Saint-Hilaire Ltd., of Rimouski, and the \$321,480 contract for the Sherbrooke laboratory to the firm of Dorilas Grenier, Ltd., of Sherbrooke. The contracts stipulate that the work must be finished by mid-September.

The above-mentioned sums do not include costs of air-conditioning, refrigeration, plumbing, heating, ventilation or electricity, for which separate tenders are being called for immediately; nor do they include the equipment and furnishing of the laboratories which will also be the subject of separate contracts.



# Women's Institutes

## NEWS AND VIEWS OF THE QUEBEC WOMEN'S INSTITUTES INC.

Edited by  
Viola Moranville,  
Publicity Convenor  
Q.W.I.

**BONAVENTURE: Cascapedia:** — A successful card party was enjoyed; several Christmas Stockings have been filled and sent in; Pennies for Friendship were collected. **Marcil:**—Eight members answered the roll call and one new member was welcomed. Literature concerning Welfare and Health was distributed. **Matapedia:**— Social evening was held at Petite Chamonix; two signs with the W. I. Crest on them are to be erected at the approaches to Matapedia. The Convenor of Agriculture is looking after the Centennial Trees that are planted at the local schools. **Port Daniel:** —Program of 'Something New from Something Old' display and a demonstration by the members brought many interesting articles. Several books have been donated by members for the School Library. Parcel Post gifts were handed in for the Annual Sale. Collections taken for Pennies for Friendship and C. P. Labels.

**BROME: Abercorn:** — Roll call - Give useful hints on the canning and freezing of all types of fruit and vegetables. Funds are to be provided for hot lunches for two children in need of help who are attending Sutton High School. Several orders were filled with the copies of the Quebec Mosaic. The 'Deed' of the W. I. Hall has been received from the Notary. Program - Bring recipes that are among your favorites using Maple Syrup - these are to be exchanged. **Austin:**—New Programs were distributed; plans completed for the County Convention. Ten Christmas Stockings filled and shipped. The Convenor of Agriculture held a contest on Paper Flowers for Show. An exchange of plants, slips and seeds. **South Bolton:**— Roll call - an article on the Queen or the Royal Family. Program—clean the W.I. Hall and the grounds. With the help of nine men, a new fence and gate were erected; new programs were given out. Many articles were brought in for the Christmas Stockings. **Knowlton Landing:**— Ten Christmas Stockings were filled. A discussion on how to get new members and several interesting plans were brought up. Suggestions for the Ways and Means Committee to add money to our Treasury. **COMPTON: Bury:**— Mrs. George Parsons gave the W. I. Broadcast for Compton County live over C. K. T. S. Sherbrooke, in April. A film entitled 'Three Farms' was shown. Allen Martin, proprietor of

Martinholme Farm, Bury, gave a talk on 'Meat'. He also donated five cuts of meat which were won by members holding lucky tickets. A generous display of Handicrafts were shown. **East Angus:**— Roll call - a pet economy. A portion of the B. N. A. Act was studied. A subscription taken with C. A. C. The Convenor of Home Economics held a 'quiz'; a drawing for a mystery parcel was held; and article read on 'A Gift of Centennial Chairs'; another article which was read was entitled 'You are a Customs Officer'. It was reported that Miss Judy Grapes had won the 'speaking contest' and thereby a trip to the U. N. Two other articles were read 'I Protest' and a recipe on 'How To Preserve a Husband'. **East Clifton:**— Renewed with the C. A. C.; a donation was received for the W. I. Amateur Hour in lieu of taking a part. **Cookshire:**— Mrs. Wells Coates gave a talk on 'Milk and Cream Substitutes'; she also gave a detailed description of her recent trip to Edmonton and Victoria, showing pictures that she had taken on the trip. Convenor of Agriculture reported on F. A. O. and exports. Convenor of Education read an article from The Countrywomen and a poem 'Do You Just Belong?'. Convenor of Citizenship spoke on the Centennial Celebrations this year of the three parishes and urged all to support this occasion. Also spoke of the 'Declaration of Human Rights'. Convenor of Publicity read a letter from the W. I. Pen Pal in England who had visited Expo, India, Australia and New Zealand. A Silent Food Sale was held. Life Membership pins were presented to Mrs. Marcia Farnsworth and Mrs. Mary Heatherington. **Scotstown:**— Sale of plants was held, an article on 'Asbestos' was heard and a dress rehearsal for skit was held. **Brookbury:**— Roll call - Pennies for Friendship. This W. I. is planning to close for July and make some trips instead.

**CHATEAUGUAY — HUNTINGDON:**— Aubrey-Riverfield: - Mrs. Aggie Milne gave a detailed description of her exciting trip through Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island. Mrs. Hazel Robertson demonstrated the making of artificial flowers; followed by a successful sale of plants, slips and white elephant items; the report of annual convention was given. **Dundee:**— this group hosted the annual County Convention. **Franklin**



*Centre:*— Held a very successful card party. A cookie and square contest was held followed by a Silent Auction. Mrs. Charles Lunn answered questions about the raising of St. Bernard dogs.

*Hemmingford:*— Mrs. F. Greer spoke on Maple Syrup, its production, grading and commercial use. The Diploma and Medal, won by Mrs. F. Greer, in Farm Beautification Contest, a Centennial Project of Quebec Government, was on display. This was a hostess branch for annual public speaking contest for students; Seeds were distributed to school children for annual school fair sponsored by the W. I. A successful card party was held. *Huntingdon:*— A plant sale was held, the Laura Rose Steven Scholarship was discussed and changes made. *Orms town:*— Heard report of Provincial Semi-Annual Board meeting of Q.W.I. A contest on the number of articles found in your purse, and County convention report was given.

*GASPE: Dartmouth River:*— Roll call - name your favorite vegetable and how you prepare it. Cards and a box of chocolates sent to a member who has had the misfortune to break her arm. Entertainment Committee, rehearsed their 'Skit' which will later be shown at Couny Springs Festival.

*Gaspe:*— Roll call-exchange of flower seeds. Seventeen Christmas Stockings and seventeen yearly programs were given out to members (these having been made by one member). Convenor of Publicity read a letter that she had received from Mrs. Anne Harvey, an old friend and a former Provincial President; posters were made and put out announcing the W. I. Spring Festival. Convenor of Education read an article re-Priests were urging that Sex Education start in the Kindergartens. Convenor of Home Economics gave an article on Ready to Wear. *Haldimand:*— Roll call - pay by waist measure; a wheelchair has been purchased as a Community Project and valued at \$110.00 - this to be used only by residents of Haldimand, following the meeting an enjoyable time was spent playing Bingo. *Murdochville:*—Roll Call — name a T.V. program for children; cards were sent to patients in Montreal General Hospital and have made sixteen stockings for the Unitarian Service. *Wakeham:*— Roll call - exchange of flowers and slips, work calendar and an apron. Christmas Stockings were brought in by each member and they have twenty-eight members; a contest to identify thirteen different flower seeds and another contest of scrambled letter words - this was all vegetables. *York:*— Roll call - name

your favorite school teacher, Convenor of Citizenship reported that Lucien Lamoureux is to be Permanent Speaker in the House of Parliament and that 'Man and His World' would open May seventeenth. Pennies for Friendship was to pay the amount of the day of the month that your birthday falls on. Convenor of Welfare and Health reported on important changes in First Aid Methods. Convenor of Publicity reported that the posters for the 'Spring Festival' were put up in prominent places. Cards had been sent to the ill and birthday cards to the senior citizens. Christmas Stockings were given out to be filled and names turned in for the Honor Roll.

*MEGANTIC: Inverness:*— Samples of homemade peanut butter candy were brought in; a report of a most successful card party was given. *Kinnearns Mills:*—plans were completed to entertain the County Annual Meeting with Mrs. Ossington and members of Inverness branch as special guests. There was an exchange of plants, bulbs and seeds between the members. Each member brought an article for an Auction Sale - this was a lot of fun, the jolly auctioneer was Mrs. D. MacRae.

*MISSISQUOI: Cowansville:*— Talks were given on farm increases, education in India, and the publicity work of John Fisher, Centennial Commissioner; fourteen Christmas Stockings were shipped; large packages of used Christmas cards were sent to missions. *Dunham:*— members answered the roll call by naming a vegetable and its origin; articles were read by the Citizenship and Publicity Convenors, and a successful slip and plant sale was held. *Fordyce:*— heard a talk on Newfoundland followed by a question and answer period; slips, seeds and bulbs were exchanged, C. A. C. survey answered. Two articles on Human Rights were read and discussed. *Stanbridge East:*— a program dedicated to Mothers and Grandmothers was enjoyed. Members answered roll call by relating a story told by their Grandmothers, also held an exhibit of articles owned by them. A prize was awarded to the best display of buttons brought by members. *PAPINEAU: Lochaber:*— Miss Annette Robitaille (the seventeen year old daughter of the Publicity Convenor) won the Lion's Public Speaking Contest in Buckingham and was the guest of the branch at this meeting. She gave us a very interesting talk on Psychedelic drugs. Each member is to make a program, these to be the yearly programs.

*PONTIAC: Fort Coulonge:*— Some

financial help given towards buying flowers for the Cemetery. Christmas Stockings were distributed to the members to be filled, for the Save the Children Fund. Convenor of Agriculture gave a paper on Roses, Raspberries etc. Household hints were also given, the roll call was name a type of farming carried on in Canada. *Wyman:*— the President of Quyon Farmers Co-operative Creamery was the guest speaker. Convenor of Home Economics gave ways to brighten a room, Convenor of Agriculture gave 'Warning to Housewives??', Christmas Stockings were worked on, Convenor of Welfare and Health gave an article on 'Beware of Poisons'.

*QUEBEC: Valcartier:*— Mrs. J. Ossington, Provincial President of Q.W.I. was present at this meeting and gave an interesting summary of W.I. work throughout the Province, Miss Auger accompanied Mrs. Ossington. The roll call was bring an article for the Sale Table for the Labor Day Picnic Bazaar. A donation was given to the Catholic School for their prizes and to the Protestant School for an Encyclopedia for the Juniors.

*RICHMOND: Cleveland:*— Held a 'question box'. Roll call was give a gardening hint. A quilting bee was held and the appliqued Tulip quilt (which is for the inter-branch competition) was quilted. Filled four Christmas Stockings for the Save the Children Fund followed by a social hour and pot-luck supper. *Denison's Mills:*— Mrs. C. Stalker gave a reading on 'Safety in the Home'; Mystery parcel was won by Mrs. J. Andrews; a small sum was realized for the Sunshine Fund. An old-fashioned quilting was held. New programs were given out; sale of bulbs and flowers was held and old and used stamps were collected for the Red Cross. *Gore:*— Helped with the collection for the March of Dimes. New signs have been made to mark the picnic area. Each member brought in a wrapped gift to be used as a prize. A Questionnaire was given out by the Convenor of Citizenship on 'Canada's Foreign Policy'. Each member brought in soap, face-cloths, two rolls of Lifesavers and an article of clothing with their Christmas Stocking. A Hobby Show was held which included upholstering, number painting, coin collecting, scrap books, jewellery, leather work etc. Three members will be in charge of the 'Birthday Party' at the Wales Home on May 8th. Roll call - 'A change you would like to see in the Educational System'. *Melbourne Ridge:*— Roll



call - name an agricultural product that we export; bulbs handed out to be grown for competition and judged in September. *Richmond Hill*:— Held a contest on jumbled names of vegetables, with Mrs. J. Hawker winning the prize. Collected for the March of Dimes, held a sale of slips and seeds which proved to be quite successful, get-well cards sent to friends.

*Richmond Young Women*:— Collected for the March of Dimes, many brought in articles for the Christmas Stockings. Held a demonstration on smocked cushions, given by Mrs. L. Driver. Mrs. Driver then donated a smocked cushion which was won by Mrs. L. Knowles, a sale of remnants. *Spooner Pond*:— Welcomed twenty members who brought plants, slips and bulbs for sale. Two guests were welcomed. A quilting was held for the applied quilt to be used in the interbranch competition. The members enjoyed pot-luck lunches during the 'quilting days'. Collected for the March of Dimes, heard a reading by Mrs. B. Rodgers, Convenor of Welfare and Health, on the origin of the March of Dimes and the uses to which the money collected is put. Cards were signed by members to be sent to sick and shut-ins. Boxes are being prepared with all types of useful articles for a family who suffered loss of all their belongings in a fire. Sale of slips, plants and bulbs proved to be successful.

*ROUVILLE: Abbotsford*:— A Casserole Luncheon was held, at which twenty-four members and guests were present, at the home of Mrs. E. S. Fisk. The special guests were Mrs. H. Ellard, Past Provincial President and Mrs. E. Ossington, Provincial President. Both ladies spoke on the work of the W. I. It was reported that the cancer drive for which we were responsible was successful; also—considerable cotton was collected for cancer dressings. Mrs. H. Marshall, Convenor of Education, reported on her trip to Quebec to a meeting of Board Members and School Administrators. Mrs. A. S. Fisk told the meeting about the new town hall in Abbotsford. It being a most attractive building; in it there are rooms where the elderly of the village may meet to talk and play cards and such things. A bilingual lady assistant has been appointed to the Secretary-Treasurer of the Municipality. The official opening of the hall will be in June.

*SHEFFORD: Granby Hill*:— A delightful meeting in which an agricultural contest was held. *Granby West*:— A contest on 'Naming parts of the Body' was conducted by the Convenor of Welfare and Health;

catered to a wedding. *Waterloo — Warden*:— Roll call was name your favorite vegetable and tell how you preserve it for future use. An article on 'How the famous Maple Tree was Saved' was read, also an article of the Foster Parent Plan. A demonstration on the care and protection of tomato plants. Reading entitled 'How the First Air Mail got off the Ground'. Sale of plants, seeds and bulbs brought in a goodly sum. Scrap books were brought in, a care package was drawn for, a contribution was given for the Birthday Box and Pennies for Friendship collected.

*SHERBROOKE: Ascot*:— Reports of Annuals were read. Miss Edna Smith, County President was a guest. All financial obligations have been met and a generous donation given to Pennies for Friendship. The Ways and Means Committee served a luncheon; a copy of the Quebec Mosaic was presented to the Lennoxville Library. A gift was presented to Mrs. H. Robertson the retiring President. (April meeting) May meeting reports - Guests were from East Angus, Scotstown and Belvedere Branches and brought greetings for our 50th. Anniversary. Mrs. N. Majury of Vergennes, Vermont, was a special guest also. The meeting was held in the same home, where plans to form the group fifty years ago were made. An original skit was presented entitled 'Hiring a Maid' with six members taking part. *Belvedere*:— Slides were shown by Mrs. Francis Page of Branches 50th. anniversary, the County's 50th. anniversary and of members working at various projects to raise funds. Roll call — name a favorite fruit and vegetable. The Convenor of Agriculture Mrs. Charles Pitman conducted a seed-guessing contest. Reports of rummage sale, card party, Easter Cheer boxes were heard. Cards and plants have been sent to sick and shut-ins. *Brompton Road*:— An article was read entitled 'Eastern Township Teachers demand end of Negotiations'. Pennies for Friendship were collected, an exchange of bulbs, plants and slips was pleasant to all. Worked sixteen hours at cancer dressing station, sold Dafodils for the Cancer Society, made forty-one packages of the 4 x 4 dressings, Christmas Stockings made for Save the Children Fund; a rummage sale was held, also a dance. *Lennoxville*:— The Annual meeting brought out excellent reports in all departments and all commitments were met. Miss Edna Smith, County President was in the Chair for the election of officers. Rules for W. I. Contest were distributed. An article on 'Your Health is your Responsibility'; 'Arthritis' it

seems that it is now possible to cure some kinds of arthritis—the most common joints affected are the hips, knees and back. Roll call brought in a large assortment of get-well cards for the Sunshine Convenor. Money was donated to the Maplemount Dental Fund and a Food Hamper packed for a local family. *Milby*:—Reported a blanket given to a family who had lost their home by fire. Mrs. Olive Wallace gave a demonstration on Crewel embroidery. A contest on date-nut bread was won by Mrs. Fairbrother, Mrs. W. Evans and Mrs. R. Sutor. Two new members were welcomed to the branch (Mrs. Hyatt and Mrs. Roscoe Patrick). Members served lunch at the Grace Christian Home in Huntingville. Clothing was donated to the Maplemount Home for Children in Cookshire.

*STANSTEAD: Ayers Cliff*:— Brought in Christmas Stockings. A silent food sale was held and a donation made to purchase prizes for School Opening. Paper drive was held. *Beebe*:— Heard talk about the School situation at Beebe by Mrs. N. Hayward who is a teacher at the School. Roll call—name a favorite vegetable and tell how to cook it. Plans made for the Christmas Stockings to be made and filled before the first of June. *Hatley*:— Donations were brought in for Christmas Stockings; a portion of the B. N. A. Act was read followed by a quiz on Agriculture. *Stanstead North*:— C. A. C. subscription was renewed. Easter greetings and a letter from Miss Edith L. Wilson of the Cross-In-Hand W. I. in England was read. This branch has been corresponding in the past with Way's Mills, but as this branch has disbanded they would like to keep the link established by keeping in touch with Stanstead North. Three members volunteered to start the correspondence with Mrs. Wilson. Convenor of Welfare and Health, Mrs. E. Lyons read an article on 'Mothers'. The program was in charge of Mrs. R. Ashman who gave a detailed and interesting paper on the A. C. W. W. from its formation to date.

*VAUDREUIL: Harwood*:— The theme of the meeting was 'Citizenship'. Our Convenor, Mrs. Royle, after study of the B. N. A. Act, had prepared a list of topical questions, and these formed the basis for a lively and most interesting round table discussion. Mrs. McKellar, Convenor of Welfare and Health, reported that your layettes had been completed and were now ready to turn in to the Unitarian Service Committee. Vi. Moranville, Q. W. I. Publicity Convenor.



## the Pennsylvania Dutch country

If anyone happens to be in the area where it is possible to get into Pennsylvania Dutch Country by all means go there. It is a most rewarding experience. When one arrives in this section of the State one seems eager to slow down for a time and move back to an earlier, less hectic day. As well as looking forward to a slice of a different kind of world, he is usually full of enthusiastic misinformation. Like so many myths, the legends that have sprung up about the good folk of the Pennsylvania Dutch country are hard a-dying. He is sure he will see a thrifty farmer in quaint garb reminiscent of olden times; with a gate painted blue to show that a daughter is of bundling age; who speaks in a bell-dont-make-bump kind of hind end foremost English; whose wife lays sumptuous meals three times a day, serving seven sweets and seven sours with each; and who paints his commodious barn with gaily colored Hex Signs to ward off witches and evil spirits.

It is fairly easy to see how a tangle of legend could grow out of a short trip through the Pennsylvania Dutch country. The countryside looks like an illustration of a fairy tale. Colorful, quaintly dressed, unruffled people with strange or unusual ways inhabit neat lovely farms which all make a most unforgettable picture. It would not be difficult to be led to the belief that the bright geometrical signs decorating so many barns were put there by people who wished to ward off demons. In such a magical setting it would seem that almost anything could happen.

One of the interesting places to visit and to dine is in Soudersburg on Route 30, just 8 miles east of Lancaster, Penna. Here you discover, as those before you have, an abundance of Amish Stuff, stuff to eat, stuff to see, stuff to take home as a reminder of your interesting visit. They serve the most delicious dinners, but if you only wish to have a snack, their menu will offer many delicious treats to tempt your appetite — and their breakfasts really start your days off right. As they say — the cake is all, but the pie is yet — it's Shoo-Fly-Pie, the gooey kind, served warm with real whipped cream; in fact all of their food eats good. If you turn off Route 30 at the east end of Lancaster and drive about nine miles you come to the pretty little town of Intercourse, which is just about the center of Amish country. Before you leave this area be sure to visit the Blacksmith Shop; there are always many beautiful horses there and around the town you will see the horses with

quaint carriage all tied up at hitching posts. On the first and third Saturday of the month (all year round) you will have an opportunity that should not be missed. An all-day auction is held behind Zimmerman's Store of all sorts and conditions of goods. If you like to browse for antiques, this is a wonderful place. These auctions are great fun. Many, many Amish visit the auctions, and you will enjoy (what to us is) the strange language. Then go on to Bird-in-Hand, another interesting town; the farms along the highways are beautifully tended, the crops are a sight of beauty. You will notice there are no electric wires leading into these homes, but large windmills in the yards. One of these water wheels will pump water from the nearby stream to the house and the barns. Before you have gone farther, let me remind you — these good people in these areas consider this as their Home and as such honor their belief that "Thou shalt not make a graven image" and this is interpreted literally, this includes pictures taken with your cameras. They are kindly, warm-hearted people, so please do not infringe upon their good nature. The Amish people call the over-all areas where they live 'The Garden Spot' and this is a very descriptive name for a large area. Lancaster, often called the Red Rose City, is the hub around which the wheel of the Garden Spot section revolves. Here is the market place and the shopping area; the entertainment and cultural center. Although the bonds between Lancaster and the surrounding Pennsylvania Dutch are closely intermingled, there is also a life in and around Lancaster with a rich heritage from the time when American history was in the making that has practically no connection with the Pennsylvania Dutch. The two types seem to mingle, flow together, and then slip apart, only to mingle again. The oldest inland town in the United States, Lancaster was laid out in 1730. Lancaster was also the home of the "Kentucky" rifle. Visit the Historical Museum on Marietta Avenue.

Wheatland, the home of the only President from the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, the 15th President, James Buchanan, is located in Lancaster. North Museum with the planetarium and observatory of Franklyn and Marshall College is a most unusual exhibit. The Home of the Hamilton Watches is located in Lancaster; these are an impressive set of brick buildings. Lancaster is a city of churches, one of the most beautiful is the Lutheran Trinity Church. Another institution for which Lancaster is famous is



the Farmer's Markets — Tuesday, Friday and Saturday are market days. Each stall is a picture of goodies, all very tempting — from luscious looking meats, including their famous bolognas, chickens and sausage and scrapple, to vegetables, then pies, cakes and cookies and on to the beautiful flowers.

Another interesting area is Hershey, the Chocolate Town. Hershey Park is an intriguing wonderland for any age, but particularly for the youngsters. The brilliant Hershey gardens of roses and tulips are truly breath-taking. This is also the home of the famous Hershey Arena, where you may cool off with a session of summer ice skating; later dance under the stars in the Starlight Ballroom. Do not forget the opportunity that you will have to visit the Chocolate Factory, the plant is open Monday through Friday, and they are always glad to take you through the entire place. Another exhibit that will be rewarding is the Hershey Museum, one of their most famous displays is that of the clocks, which includes the world renowned Apostolic Clock which features a procession of the twelve Apostles, moving through as awe-inspiring tableau. Then move on the Palmyra and be sure to take advantage of this opportunity to see the famous Lebanon Bologna being smoked at Seltzers; York is another town of great interest, there you will find some of the most interesting coin, gun and old Bible displays on this continent. York was once the capital of the United States. Next try visiting Gettysburg, and if you are looking for a place to enjoy good Dutch cooking go to the Dutch Cupboard. Mrs. Scott has dedicated her Dutch Cupboard in Gettysburg to real Pennsylvania Dutch Cooking. Before its opening, she was one of the cooks who served the traditional Dutch Dinners at the Evangelical Reformed Church in Gettysburg. *Schnitz un Knepp* is one of the most popular dishes at the Dutch Cupboard and is served with a spicy sauce just as Mrs. Scott's grandmother made it in Germany. It, like the Dutch lettuce, Schmeer Kase and Apple Butter, is on the daily menu but there are a lot of surprises that make visits here most interesting. For instance, on New Year's Day each guest is given a serving of sauerkraut 'so that he wouldn't go hungry at any time during the whole year'. Some of the mighty good foods found on the menu are: Scallop Oysters, Apple Dumplings, Pickled Eggs, Pig Maw, and even Lebkuchen. Boiled Chicken Pot Pie is another extra. Every day "it gives" Homemade Bread and Shoo-Fly Pie.

As one travels through the Valley Forge and Paoli areas one can almost see the soldiers stationed over the rolling plains. Once that you have been in these areas you will most certainly wish to go again. Wes Chester has many old brick buildings under lofty trees; they all have a Colonial charm that captivates the viewers. There is a most extraordinary collection of doll houses, complete to the finest detail from cellar to attic. The David Townsend House is nearby, its graceful architecture and superb furnishings present a clear picture of the town house of the 18th and 19th centuries. Kennett Square is another beautiful town. Just outside this historic town you will find the fabulous Logwood Gardens. These are a veritable fairyland of trees and shrubs trained in unusual shapes which form a background for the great Conservatory. Inside this glass building are outstanding selections of flowers from all over the world. As the flowers change with the season, there is always an endless display. From the terrace you look over the great expanse of lawn marked with intricately cut hedges and evergreens. Longwood is also the scene of the famous outdoor auditorium with its curtain of fountains upon which colored lights play.

Thought that you might be interested in a typical Pennsylvania Dutch Family Style Dinner: Chicken, Ham, or Beef (all that you can eat), Gravy, Potato Filling, Sweet Potatoes, Lima Beans, Ceci (chick peas), Dried Corn, Garden Peas, Pickled Beets, Pepper Cabbage, Chow Chow, Chicken Salad, Olives, Pickles, Celery, Mustard Beans, Piccalilli, Apple Sauce, Tapioca Pudding, Dried Apricots, Old Fashioned Home Made Sugar Cookies, Home Baked Pies (including such old favorites as Lemon Sponge and of course, Shoo-fly), Ice Cream, Bread and Butter, Milk, Tea, and Coffee. To start the day, a typical Amishman would sit down to a breakfast of cereal of steamed crackers, ham, bacon, fried eggs — and always a heaping panful of fried potatoes redolent of onion — hot bread, and usually left-over cake or pie, accented by cups of steaming coffee.

From these menus you can see that hearty eating plays a large part in the life of the Pennsylvania Dutch. They do not stint on good food. All through this area you'll find some of the best eating that you've ever encountered.

Has this given you a good appetite? Well, eat hearty and then go and visit Man and His World. But do try visiting the Pennsylvania Dutch Country some day. It too, is an experience that you will always remember.

## a grandfather is a MAN grandmother

Patsy Gray, age 9, defines the role of grandparents in today's society this way: — "A grandmother is a lady who has no children of her own, so she likes other peoples' little girls.

A grandfather is a man-grandmother. He goes for walks with the boys, and they talk about fishing and tractors and like that. Grandmothers don't have to do anything except be there. They're old, so they shouldn't play hard or run. It is enough if they drive us to the market where the pretend horse is and have lots of dimes ready. Or if they take us for walks, they should slow down past things like pretty leaves or caterpillars. They should never, ever say "hurry up." Usually they are fat, but not too fat to tie kids' shoes. They wear glasses and funny underwear. They take their teeth and gums off.

It is better if they don't typewrite, or play cards except with us. They don't have to be smart, only answer questions like why dogs hate cats and why God isn't married. They don't talk baby talk like visitors do, because it is hard to understand. When they read to us they don't skip, or mind if it is the same story again. Everybody should try to have one, especially if you don't have television because grandmas are the only grownups who have got time." Patsy is a student at the Bransdon Training School for the mentally retarded where a "foster grandparents" program was begun a year ago utilizing the elderly retired persons.

## friends

*I need the lives of others  
To make my life complete;  
I need your recognition  
To light my humble street.  
Some friends are rich, some are poor.  
And some have moderate fee  
I treasure every one of them,  
They mean so much to me.*

## 30-yr. membership

1968 marked thirty years membership of one of Dunham's W.I. members, Mrs. Carol Farnam. Coming to Dunham in November 1937, she attended her first W.I. meeting at the home of Mrs. William Stratton, in January 1938, having received an invitation on a Christmas card from the W.I. secretary. Before coming to Quebec, she was a member of the Saskatchewan Homemaker's Clubs for five years. In the fall of 1961, Mrs. Farnam was given a life membership.



## so you have nothing to report

Never before in the history of Canada has there been such an interest in education as there is today. More money is being spent on education than ever before, and that is the way it should be. Few of us would deny the need for more and improved educational facilities for more and more people. However, we must face the fact that equal opportunities in education, do not exist for all Canadians.

We ask ourselves, what is the role of the Women's Institutes in regard to the educational problems of today? Our motto — "For Home and Country" — is as relevant today as it was fifty years ago, but would it not now be appropriate to add to this "People and Communities"? The key problem facing rural areas is the loss of young people, which will greatly alter the social pattern of country life in the next generation.

We must ensure that our lives are improved by the addition of new schools, new methods, new inventions, and we must ask ourselves, what do we want the schools to do for our children?

Parents, teachers, in fact, society in general, underestimate the mind of the modern child. Excitement is the necessity of youth — the young today have more freedom, more money to spend, and a greater choice of clothes, than we ever had. It is our duty to make sure that they have the right outlets for their curiosity and extra energy. We criticize their tastes and their ways. Sometimes we grow angry; sometimes we laugh, but do we come along often enough with a helping hand — with no strings attached? The young have little defence against ridicule. Their pride is extremely tender and they have not developed the power of words to counter sneers. The pain of a cold adult laugh at their ideas can make them smoulder inside with a fierce longing to rebel.

One answer to the question could be — "I want the school to teach my child to think, relate and communicate." Our goal should be — education and training for everyone, to the extent of his or her capacity.

When the Parent Commission recommended the formation of "Institutes" it was thought that they would provide (a) a transition between High School and University and (b) advanced technical training for those not possessing the academic qualities for higher education. In my opinion,

the latter is vitally important. Priority should not be given to those with high academic standing. If it is, thousands of young people will be deprived of the chance to obtain technical skills, and will be forced onto the labor market, without the training to which they are entitled.

As parents, we should create a favourable climate in the home — to encourage study and investigation. A future cannot be built on ignorance. I have no illusions left about children. They are not born angels, and they need all the training and discipline they can get. It makes me angry when people criticize the behaviour and dress of some of our teenagers. It would be ridiculous, of course, to say that there are no young thugs and no bad girls, but I doubt if the proportion is any higher than it used to be.

For some of us, change is disturbing, and we are ready to resist anything which will raise our taxes! However, the tremendous changes taking place in education in Quebec, need our support, and we can only give that support if we understand and we are interested. Changes in curriculum and teaching methods provide an endless variety of subjects for us to study and discuss. The non-graded, continuous progress Elementary Schools, subject promotion in High Schools, the New Math, different approaches to reading skills etc, etc. How can an Education Convenor stand up and say — "I have nothing to report"?

Our disinterest and slow action are in a way responsible for the existence of the 'hippie'. Mr. Sidney Katz explained it this way: "Let's not kid ourselves — the hippies are important. They are symptomatic of a generation who find the modern school, along with its curricula, its methods of instruction and all the related paraphernalia — meaningless, irrelevant, lifeless and dead." "And remember that for every hippie in Yorkville handing out flowers, there are tens of thousands of youths, who, to a large extent, share his disenchantment with our system of education. They are not accepting it — they only endure it." This paragraph alone, should provide discussion for a few meetings. Let's take a hard look at ourselves, let us be interested, understanding, tolerant and may we be — never be accused of lack of community spirit.

Joyce M. Gilchrist  
Convenor of Education.